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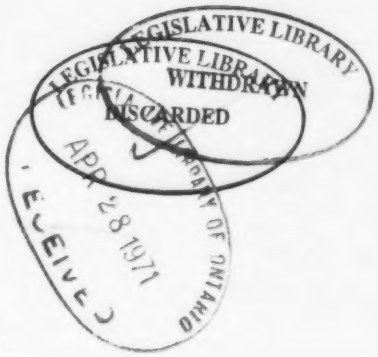

ANNUAL REPORT

1970

NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

101-05181/

ANNUAL REPORT
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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

33 Rookwood Avenue, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Honourable R.E. Logan
Minister of Labour
New Brunswick Department of Labour
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council for the year ended December 31, 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

J.R. Miller,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Changes in the field program format in 1970 moved the Industrial Safety Council towards a different course in accident prevention resulting in more exposure. The major change in the format was in the adoption of a seminar program to reach small firms in the province. The change meant going from direct company training to a series of seminars conducted around the province aimed at small companies and businesses.

However, the resources of the Council could not support both types of programs effectively, so the seminar program is being reduced and in-company training will form the major portion of the field activities in the future.

For the first time in a number of years, the Council recorded a slight increase in the incidence of claims by 3.7 per cent over the previous year. This increase resulted in a rise in frequency from 86 to 88. The severity rate also went up in 1970.

Ten meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year. Continuity of the members was maintained with the addition of one new member, D. A. Wilson, President of the New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association. Mr. Wilson represents the forest industry and was a welcome addition to the Executive Committee.

The Advisory Board also met a number of times in 1970. A new chairman was welcomed in the person of E. Roger Roy, Assistant Manager, Industrial Relations-Woodlands with Fraser Companies in Edmundston.

A very significant study of a specialized field program was conducted in 1970. An indepth study was made by the Advisory Board to decide whether or not it would be beneficial and feasible to direct the Council's activities towards specialization in each class of industry. The matter was never completely decided upon at year's end, but the Council will continue to give serious consideration to the study before a definite decision is made.

We are grateful for the important contributions made to our industrial safety programs by the Advisory Board. In the months ahead, we shall continue to look forward to more suggestions and recommendations to improve our work with industry.

The Council's seventh annual conference attracted nearly three hundred representatives of industry, labour, government and institutions around the province. The conference, held in Saint John, helped to create more of an awareness of industrial accident prevention in New Brunswick through a balanced program featuring a number of leading speakers, safety demonstrations, panels, displays and the largest industrial safety equipment show in the Atlantic provinces.

Our three-pronged approach to safety in industry was enlarged to four during the past year. Whereas we have had excellent results from our field, promotional and statistical programs in the past, we can now look forward to a new research library which was established in 1970 to augment an already modern, imaginative approach to the problems encountered in the day-to-day affairs of the NBISC.

On behalf of the Executive Council I wish to record our sincere appreciation to each member of our staff. The Council is proud and extremely pleased with their dedication and conscientiousness. Much success has been achieved. With a continuation of such attitudes we look forward to our staff achieving still greater success.

Although the incidence of industrial accidents increased in 1970, the Council has continued on a dedicated, unswerving path towards the elimination of "all" injuries and fatalities in New Brunswick industry. The task will be even greater and formidable in the years ahead with accidents increasing across the globe but we, the members of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council, look to the future with a keen sense of optimism and encouragement that our objectives will be fulfilled.

J. R. MILLER
Chairman

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Administration

The operation of the Council continues to be carried out under three departments: Safety Education, Promotion, and Statistics; which operate under one central administrative staff. A start has been made on the development of a research and library department, and it is intended that further development will be made in this area as the need for such facilities continues to grow.

The New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association Inc. is responsible for a safety program for woodlands and sawmill operators in our province, and its activities in detail are contained in a later section of this report.

Total staff of the two safety operating bodies is nineteen, of which five are working with forestry.

In an endeavor to stay abreast of changing conditions, and new methods and techniques of operation in industrial safety, our staff is encouraged to participate in home study courses and have attended conferences of other safety associations and industry and labour bodies as time permitted during the year.

We welcome the announcement that Canada Safety Council is organizing an industrial branch to be in operation next year. The need for co-ordination of information, training material and statistics throughout Canada has been felt for a long time. We are anxious to co-operate with them in developing their programs for industrial safety in Canada, and look forward to receiving the assistance they will make available. We were pleased to welcome delegates from across Canada in Fredericton this year for the first meeting of the new Canada Safety Council.

Operations of the Council were carried out within the budget, one significant change in the financing of our operations was the decision to purchase automobiles for the Council, due to the large increase in leasing rates.

Ten staff meetings were held during the year. These meetings, as well as keeping field staff informed first hand of changes in training techniques, films, programs and statistics, also are a valuable source of information to management through receiving an exchange of information and ideas from all areas of the province. Consideration was given again this year to more specialization to classes of industry, and it was decided that such organization will be studied as a possible addition to our program. In the meantime, our field staff has been given responsibility to become familiar with designated sections of industry.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

The seven areas represented by our Field Representatives were given a thorough study during 1970 resulting in a more viable system of territories for safety education in the province. The boundaries of each area were changed to provide each man with a better share of the work load.

All Field Representatives were given additional intensive training in various subjects to broaden their perspective on the job. Among some of the courses provided were first aid courses from Saint John Ambulance, a five-day "Safety Training Methods" course at the National Safety Council in Chicago, and a safety co-ordinators development course from the Industrial Accident Prevention Association in Toronto.

During the year, 474 field meetings were conducted with an overall attendance of 10,289. The meetings included: management and supervisory (205), employee (197), and apprentice, trade and technical schools (72). During these meetings and other activities our safety films were used 743 times to a total audience of 26,237.

Of the twenty-eight Gold Cap presentations made in 1970, one was a gold fire helmet to a volunteer fireman. It was the first time a Gold Cap was presented to a fireman in New Brunswick. A member of the plant department at the University of New Brunswick was awarded a Gold Cap, making a first for UNB.

Thirteen regional seminars were conducted by Council staff throughout the province including nine in English and four in French. These were held in Saint John, Fredericton, Moncton, Bathurst, St. Stephen, Sussex, Newcastle, Woodstock and Dalhousie. The French seminars were presented in Edmundston, Caraquet, Grand Falls and Tracadie. Attendance at the thirteen seminars totalled 1660 people from management, labour, government and institutions.

Joint English and French seminars were conducted in New Brunswick for the first time in 1970. The first such seminar was held in Bathurst by the Atlantic Provinces Laundry Association.

The largest single meeting held in 1970 was at CFB Gagetown where some eight hundred students, employed for the summer months, participated in a one-day safety session. Seventy-four persons have been enrolled in the home study course, "Fundamentals of Accident Prevention for Supervisors". The course was made available by the Council to anyone interested in studying industrial accident prevention at home.

A total of five ten-session programs were organized and conducted during the year for instruction in the following trade schools: Moncton Institute of Technology, Saint John Institute of Technology, Bathurst Trade School, Edmundston Trade School and the Lady Dunn Trade School in St. Andrews. We regard these trade school programs as being one of the most important aspects of our safety educational program because it reaches young people preparing to enter the work force enabling them to adopt proper safety habits instead of learning improper safety methods and procedures in jobs which offer inadequate training.

We were also involved in participating in the adult upgrading courses conducted by the Department of Education and the apprenticeship training classes of the Department of Labour.

During the latter part of the year, we co-operated with the Management Engineering Department of the Research and Productivity Council and the Canada Department of Manpower in organizing a training program at the School of Fisheries in Caraquet. The purpose of the training sessions was to upgrade skills of management, supervisors and employees of the fish packing industry in the province. The courses are continuing into 1971.

Special efforts were also made in other directions in 1970 in an effort to reduce accidents on the job by our Field Staff including participation at labour schools and meetings, displaying at various meetings, conferences and specific activities and assisting organizations, companies, and communities with special projects.

The changes in areas for our Field Staff should begin producing actual results in the next year although there has been some evidence in 1970 that the changes have been beneficial.

PROMOTIONAL REPORT

During the promotion year, 1970, a number of additional projects resulted in a more diversified and more effective overall program.

A Council pamphlet, published in both English and French, was the single most important accomplishment. The pamphlet was printed in question-and-answer form providing the reader with a list of the most pertinent questions and answers involved in the day-to-day affairs of the NBISC.

Response to the pamphlet was excellent and numerous requests for additional copies were received from several companies, labour organizations, institutions and individuals. Several libraries have also requested copies to be used as reading material.

The addition of radio tapes, produced by the NBISC, utilizing the voices of prominent CBC announcers, Don Tremaine and Bruce Marsh, gave the Council a more versatile and improved program for New Brunswick's radio stations. The new tapes augmented the Council's radio promotion already in existence, including messages recorded by National Hockey League players speaking on behalf of the Council with a safety message, and the regular weekly radio program, "Safely Speaking," presented through the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Fredericton.

Some 2,500 safety messages bearing the Council name were heard on New Brunswick, Quebec, and for the first time, United States border stations in Calais, Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou, and Madawaska. The total number includes both the English and French languages.

Television again provided us with the most effective medium in both languages. Some 780 spots were telecast on the English stations, while the French stations, including those in Quebec near the New Brunswick border, aired approximately 350 spots.

The single most important development in the television program was the addition of seven French promotional safety films to our library. The new films enlarged the French film library threefold.

The NBISC Newsletter and Fatality Reports were given a major face lifting in 1970. The letterhead on the Newsletter was improved and made to look more attractive, while the Fatality Reports were printed in sets of four different colors resulting in a better product. The mailing list for both publications increased substantially during the year.

N. B. Road Builders' Association

We were happy again to be able to assist the Road Builders' to launch their annual National Safety Contest.

The N.B. Road Builders' made their best showing ever in the national campaign, coming second among the ten Canadian provinces. Forbes and Sloat Limited, of Fredericton, won the N. B. Industrial Safety Council plaque for the firm with the best frequency record during the three-week contest.

In the Road Builders' Provincial Contest, Crown Construction Limited and Atlas (Maritimes) Limited, both of Fredericton, won top honors in Classes I and II respectively.

CONFERENCE

The seventh annual conference was held at the Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel in Saint John, April 27 and 28 with 278 delegates in attendance.

Dr. George D. Heaton, Professional Speaker and Management Consultant, the keynote speaker, addressed the delegates on two occasions during the two day session. Governor Howard Pyle, President of the National Safety Council spoke at the Province of New Brunswick Dinner.

Other leading speakers participated at the conference as well as panels and demonstrations which resulted in a successful program.

Hon. B. Fernand Nadeau, Minister of Labour presented the Province of New Brunswick Safety Awards to the winning firms. The Group I award for those firms working in excess of 800,000 man-hours was presented to the New Brunswick Telephone Company Ltd; Group II honours for 200,000 to 800,000 man-hours went to Cash and Carry Cleaners Ltd., Saint John; and the Group III winner for 60,000 to 200,000 man-hours was Palmer-McLellan (United) Limited.

The City of Saint John tendered a noon luncheon on the opening day.

A reception sponsored by Workmen's Compensation Board was held following the first day's activities and the Council held a reception prior to the closing dinner.

The NBISC eighth annual conference will be held in Moncton, April 26 and 27, 1971.

STATISTICAL PROGRAM

The year 1970 saw a strengthening of the statistical program adopted during the previous year. The system was streamlined with a number of innovations being introduced in the past year.

The system is based on man-hours worked by firms in the province. This permits a comparison of firms of varying size through frequency, severity, and cost-rates.

With a full year of returns on file it is no longer necessary to carry prior information in the current reports. Whereas, the preceding twelve-month period had been included for each firm in the monthly reports, only the "current" line is now being printed.

A statistical review by industry class is now being made which would concentrate on distribution of particular nature, region and cause of accidents in each of the industries, thus promoting a better understanding of which types of accidents are most prevalent in the respective classes.

The processing of safety awards was altered in 1970 to eliminate unproductive time and the format of the listings of top priority firms was streamlined for easier use by the Field Staff.

The studies presented to the management firms were enhanced by the addition of further relevant information, namely, the number of lost time injuries incurred in the firm during a twelve-month period. The response to these studies has been very favourable.

These studies have been useful in summarizing the accident situation within a firm as well as promoting safety efforts.

The frequency rate of individual firms is graphed monthly to provide an indicator as to how the firm is progressing. By so doing, we get a historical picture of the rate of increase or decrease in a firm's frequency. In 1970, the number of firms being graphed increased fourfold to 150.

The statistical program is working well and the overall program is strengthened by the results achieved so far.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST INDUSTRIES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

There was an increase in the involvement of our field men in training developments last year. Five skidder and power saw courses were conducted by members of our staff for operators who had no qualified trainers of their own.

In total, our field men assisted with or conducted twenty-two courses during the year. These included power saw courses, skidder courses and foremanship training courses as well as three one-day courses on power saws and woodlot safety for vocational schools and groups of tree farm owners. Eight regional meetings with employers were held.

In general, more training was done in 1970 and one new truck driver's course was developed and given to the drivers of three of our larger companies.

Our field staff gave more attention to sawmills last year but again as before the small older mills are the hardest to do anything about for the same reasons—dangerous and crowded work places, dangerous work practices and a high labour turnover. Most of our new modern mills continue to maintain a very good record.

Statistics show we had four fatal accidents charged against us in conventional logging last year, no fatal accidents in mechanical logging and one fatal accident in sawmills. This represents two less charged against convential logging than we had the previous year, one more in sawmills and the same record for mechanical logging. Altogether, we had one less fatal accident in 1970 compared with the previous year in these three groups.

During 1970, we had 307 less man days lost for conventional logging than in 1969, and 10% more accidents in mechanical logging, but the overall cost was higher for accidents. There are three major reasons for higher costs: increased man day earnings, increased benefits and increased medical expenses.

In summarizing our figures for 1970, it is not apparent that our accident situation deteriorated too much, assuming that operations were equal in extent in 1969 and 1970. The biggest change is in cost and this is not reflected in total lost time for which compensation was paid but rather in the cost of this lost time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Management and staff of the Council acknowledge and express appreciation to the Executive Committee for their considered interest in providing the physical requirements of the Council as well as a continuing deep interest in program activities carried out by the staff.

We wish also to acknowledge and express our appreciation for the support and co-operation we continue to receive each year from the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Department of Labour, Audio-Visual Bureau, the Department of Education, Department of Justice and the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and their affiliated councils in the Province, as well as other government departments.

We particularly express appreciation to industry, both large and small, for their growing interest and support in carrying out a program of industrial safety in the Province. We are encouraged to feel this growing interest, and while so very much remains to be done, this growing awareness by industry lends tremendous support.

We acknowledge and are grateful for the continuing co-operation and support received from the radio and television stations and newspapers throughout the Province and CBC in Fredericton and Halifax in assisting us to promote safety in industry through their media.

H. E. BRIGGS
Executive Director

7th. ANNUAL CONFERENCE
APRIL 27-28 ADMIRAL BEATTY MOTOR HOTEL Saint John.N.B.

27-28 ADMIRAL BEATTY MOTOR HO

ROAD BUILDER'S ASSOCIATION
OF NEW BRUNSWICK INCORPORATED
ANNUAL SAFETY CAMPAIGN

your future is
in your hands–
work safely!
NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

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7th. ANNUAL CONFERENC
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EXHIBIT B

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the statement of financial activity of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council for the year ended December 31, 1970. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we consider necessary in the circumstances. Equipment purchased is not shown as an asset of the council but is indicated by way of Note. Depreciation is not recorded on this equipment.

In our opinion, with the exception stated in the preceding paragraph, the accompanying statement of financial activity presents fairly the financial results of the council for the year ended December 31, 1970.

Fredericton, N. B.
January 22, 1970

H. R. DOANE AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1970

	1970	1969
Funds available - beginning of year		
Cash	$ 6,003	$ 20,760
Travel advances receivable	800	800
	6,803	21,560
Less payables and accruals	3,572	1,399
	3,231	20,161
Grant - Workmens' Compensation Board of the Province of New Brunswick	328,831	259,086
Interest income	-	196
	332,062	279,443
Expenditures		
Car - expenses	7,372	8,606
- rental	16,039	13,885
Conferences - net	1,097	1,844
Directors - expenses	6,970	6,799
- fees	4,900	4,784
Employee benefits	4,537	4,122
Insurance	428	122
Management study	44,700	18,500
Office supplies	1,889	2,549
Postage	3,487	2,788
Professional fees	300	240
Promotional media	25,766	21,791
Rent and light	5,038	5,026
Salaries	107,312	95,776
Sundry	2,725	2,483
Telephone	2,831	2,495
Training and education	12,654	10,695
Travel	11,054	11,244
	259,099	213,749
Capital expenditures - equipment	964	2,172
- automobile	8,027	-
Grant - New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association Inc.	61,652	60,291
	329,742	276,212
Funds available for subsequent year	$ 2,320	$ 3,231
Represented by		
Cash	$ 3,182	$ 6,003
Travel advances receivable	800	800
	3,982	6,803
Less: payables and accruals	1,662	3,572
	$ 2,320	$ 3,231

CERTIFIED APPROVED BY N.B.I.S.C. EXECUTIVE MEMBERS:

Signed J.R. Miller CHAIRMAN

Signed H.E. Briggs EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT C

STATISTICAL REPORT - 1970

INTRODUCTION

The following statistical report is based on information supplied to the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council by industry through the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province.

The compilation of injury statistics is normally complicated by the great volume of material available and by questions of what to incorporate in a report of this nature. In such situations, the practical use to which the data may be put is the governing factor.

The information contained in the body of this report is based on a computerized system designed to highlight data pertinent to an industrial safety program.

Direct costs, which constitute a necessary part of this report, do not include such costs as are attributable to administration, rehabilitation, upgraded pensions or other amounts set aside to meet unreported claims.

Various tables and charts are included to show the region, nature and cause of injuries which add depth to the explanation of the frequency, severity and cost rates incurred by industry.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

I. FREQUENCY OF INJURY

During the year 1970, the number of industrial injuries totaled 21,426, representing an increase of 3.7 per cent over the 1969 total of 20,664.

The frequency rate for industry* rose from 86 in 1969 to 88 per million man-hours worked in 1970. Table I highlights the five industrial classes that comprise the frequency rate for industry and illustrates changes in the rates for each class from 1969 to 1970.

The standard formula for the calculation of frequency has been used;

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of New Injuries}}{\text{Total Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Frequency Rate}$$

TABLE I

Class	*Manhours Worked*		*Number of Injuries*		*Frequency Rate*	
	1969	*1970*	*1969*	*1970*	*1969*	*1970*
1. Mining	8,151,310	7,641,287	898	899	110	118
2. Forestry	28,454,381	26,986,927	3,698	3,842	129	142
3. Manufacture and Sale	129,529,695	131,120,188	8,137	8,363	62	64
4. Construction	37,362,232	38,613,341	4,827	4,884	129	126
5. Transportation	12,852,089	13,812,560	1,122	1,291	87	93
* Industry Rates	216,349,707	218,174,303	18,682	19,279	86	88
7. C.N.R. and Air Canada			529	509		
8. Federal Gov't.			558	675		
9. Prov. Gov't.			895	963		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			20,664	21,426		

* Industry Rate is based on the 5 classes for which man-hours are available.

II. SEVERITY OF INJURIES

The severity rate for New Brunswick in 1970 equalled 819 days lost for every million man-hours worked. This represents an increase of 6.5 per cent over last year's rate of 769.

Table II gives a comparison of severity rates for each of the five industrial classes for the years 1969 and 1970.

The standard formula for the calculation of severity has been used;

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Days Lost}}{\text{Total Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Severity Rate}$$

TABLE II

Class	*Manhours Worked*		*Current Days Lost*		*Severity Rate*	
	1969	*1970*	*1969*	*1970*	*1969*	*1970*
1. Mining	8,151,310	7,641,287	20,904	20,989	2,564	2,747
2. Forestry	28,454,381	26,986,927	48,974	47,270	1,721	1,752
3. Manufacture and Sale	129,529,695	131,120,188	55,594	60,926	429	465
4. Construction	37,362,232	38,613,341	27,280	40,906	998	1,059
5. Transportation	12,852,089	13,812,560	13,782	18,492	1,072	1,339
* Industry Rates	216,349,707	218,174,303	166,534	188,583	769	819
7. C.N.R. and Air Canada			4,504	4,532		
8. Federal Gov't.			1,054	922		
9. Prov. Gov't.			6,366	6,640		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			178,458	200,677		

* Industry Rate is based on the 5 classes for which man-hours are available.

III. INDUSTRIAL INJURIES COST RATE

This rate is interpreted as the direct cost of injuries incurred per million man-hours worked. In 1970 it went up to $19,540, exceeding the 1969 figure of $14,666.

Table III contains the cost rates for each of the five industrial classes.

Calculation of the cost rate uses a similar formula to those for frequency and severity.

$$\frac{\text{Direct Injury Costs}}{\text{Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Cost Rate}$$

TABLE III

Class	Manhours Worked		Total Current Direct Cost $		$ Cost Rate	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
1. Mining	8,151,310	7,641,287	208,803	374,203	25,615	48,971
2. Forestry	28,454,381	26,986,927	934,559	1,097,083	32,844	40,652
3. Manufacture and Sale	129,529,695	131,120,188	967,677	1,225,030	7,470	9,343
4. Construction	37,362,232	38,613,341	771,656	1,058,156	20,653	27,404
5. Transportation	12,852,089	13,812,560	290,338	508,554	22,590	36,818
* Industry Rates	216,349,707	218,174,303	3,173,033	4,263,026	14,666	19,540
7. C.N.R.; Air Canada			97,179	110,542		
8. Federal Gov't.			42,919	71,836		
9. Prov. Gov't.			109,952	133,891		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			3,423,083	4,579,295		

* Industry Rate is based on the five classes for which man-hours are available.

IV. INJURIES AS A PER CENT OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE AND MILLION DOLLARS OF PAYROLL

During 1970, the number of injuries increased faster than did the employed labour force figures. Assessed payroll for industry however, continued to rise and the injury rate per thousand dollars of payroll dropped for the fifth consecutive year. The ratio of injuries to assessed payroll reveals that in 1970 all industry incurred one injury for every $22,162 of payroll. The 1969 ratio was one injury for every $21,966 of payroll and in 1968 the figure was $19,400 of payroll.

Table IV provides a comparison of the ratio of industrial injuries to the employed labour force and per thousand dollars of payroll for the years 1965 to 1970.

TABLE IV

Year	No. of Injuries	Employed Labour Force	Injury % of E. L. F.	Injury Rate Per M. Dollars of Payroll
1965	20,602	185,000	11.1	.072
1966	21,104	190,000	11.1	.064
1967	20,693	190,000	10.9	.056
1968	19,964	192,000	10.3	.051
1969	20,664	194,000	10.6	.047
1970	21,426	196,000	10.9	.045

V. DIRECT COST OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

The direct cost of injuries sustained in the year 1970, as reported to the Council, amounted to $4,579,295, an increase of 34% from the 1969 total of $3,422,729. This was the first increase in direct cost since 1967.

Table V lists the direct costs for all injuries reported in 1970 by industrial class and for the purpose of comparison, the corresponding costs for 1969.

TABLE V

Class	*Direct Cost $* 1969	1970	*Per Cent Increase*	*Average Direct Cost Per Injury By Class in Dollars**
1. Mining	208,803	374,203	79	$ 416
2. Forestry	934,559	1,097,083	17	286
3. Manufacture and Sale	967,677	1,225,030	27	146
4. Construction	771,656	1,058,156	37	217
5. Transportation	290,338	508,554	75	394
7. C.N.R. and Air Canada	97,179	110,542	14	217
8. Federal Gov't.	42,919	71,836	67	106
9. Prov. Gov't.	109,952	133,891	22	139
TOTAL	3,423,083	4,579,295	34	214

* Average represents the total cost for each class divided by the total number of injuries for that class.

VI. INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

Industrial fatalities in New Brunswick rose to 34, the highest in three years. It is however, below the average of the previous five years, 35.8.

Industrial fatalities in 1970, left 26 widows and rendered 63 children fatherless. In Table VI the fatalities are grouped according to industry and monthly frequency.

VII. AGENCY INVOLVED IN FATALITIES

Analysis of Table VII shows motor vehicles as the most common agency involved in fatal industrial injuries. Increases may be noted in the classifications materials and environment, drownings and miscellaneous. These were largely off-set by the decrease in fatalities involving motorized equipment.

28 Fatalities in 1964
35 Fatalities in 1965
47 Fatalities in 1966
39 Fatalities in 1967
31 Fatalities in 1968
27 Fatalities in 1969
38 Fatalities in 1970

MONTHLY FATALITIES BY CLASS

TABLE VI

	Mining	Forestry	Manufacture	Construction	Transport.	C.N.R.	Fed. Gov't.	Prov. Gov't.	Mon. Total	Y/D
Jan.	1	1	2		1				5	5
Feb.		1			1				2	7
March		1							1	8
April		1		2					3	11
May				1	1				2	13
June		1							1	14
July		1	1	1					3	17
Aug.	2			1					3	20
Sept.			1						1	21
Oct.		1	2	1	2				6	27
Nov.		1			3			1	5	32
Dec.				1	1				2	34
YEAR-END CLASS	3	8	6	7	9			1		

AGENCY INVOLVED IN FATAL INJURIES — COMPARISON 1970/1969/1968

TABLE VII

	Mining			Forestry			Manufacture & Sale			Construction			Transport			7, 8, 9			Total		
AGENCY	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968
Motor Vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	-	3	3	-	4	1	-	-	9	3	9
Motorized Equipment	-	2	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	2	-	3	2	2	13	8
Materials & Environment	2	-	-	3	3	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	4
Falls	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	4	5
Electrical																			1	1	1
Contact	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
Drownings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	2
	3	2	2	8	7	5	6	5	3	7	6	9	9	2	6	1	5	6	34	27	31

NUMBER OF INJURIES — CAUSE BY CLASS

TABLE VIII

CAUSE	Class 1 Mining No.	%	Class 2 Forestry No.	%	Class 3 Man. & Sale No.	%	Class 4 Construction No.	%	Class 5 Transport No.	%	Class 7 CNR & Air Canada No.	%	Class 8 Fed. Gov't. No.	%	Class 9 Prov. Gov't. No.	%	TOTAL No.	%
Striking Against & Stepping On	75	8.3	352	9.2	1542	18.4	762	15.6	116	9.0	56	11.0	97	14.4	121	12.5	3121	14.6
Struck By	316	35.2	2023	52.7	2823	33.8	1748	35.8	458	35.5	179	35.1	173	25.6	302	31.4	8022	37.4
Caught In, On Or Between	104	11.6	292	7.6	794	9.5	283	5.8	153	11.9	62	12.2	43	6.4	62	6.4	1793	8.4
Collisions and Wrecks	12	1.3	23	0.6	51	0.6	39	0.8	44	3.4	4	0.8	19	2.8	22	2.3	214	1.0
Falls and Slips	219	24.4	730	19.0	1606	19.2	1292	26.5	364	28.2	123	24.2	227	33.6	263	27.3	4824	22.5
Temperature Extremes and Explosions	35	3.9	50	1.3	340	4.1	229	4.7	17	1.3	17	3.3	10	1.5	29	3.0	727	3.4
Inhalation and Industrial Disease	49	5.4	94	2.4	231	2.8	80	1.6	11	0.8	8	1.6	12	1.8	15	1.6	500	2.3
Contact with Electric Current	5	0.6	1	-	26	0.3	26	0.5	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	60	0.3
Over Exertion	80	8.9	269	7.0	895	10.7	410	8.4	113	8.8	59	11.6	75	11.1	95	9.9	1996	9.3
Miscellaneous	4	0.4	8	0.2	55	0.6	15	0.3	14	1.0	1	0.2	18	2.7	54	5.6	169	0.8
TOTAL	899	100	3842	100	8363	100	4884	100	1291	100	509	100	675	100	963	100	21,426	100

FIGURE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970
By Class Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries

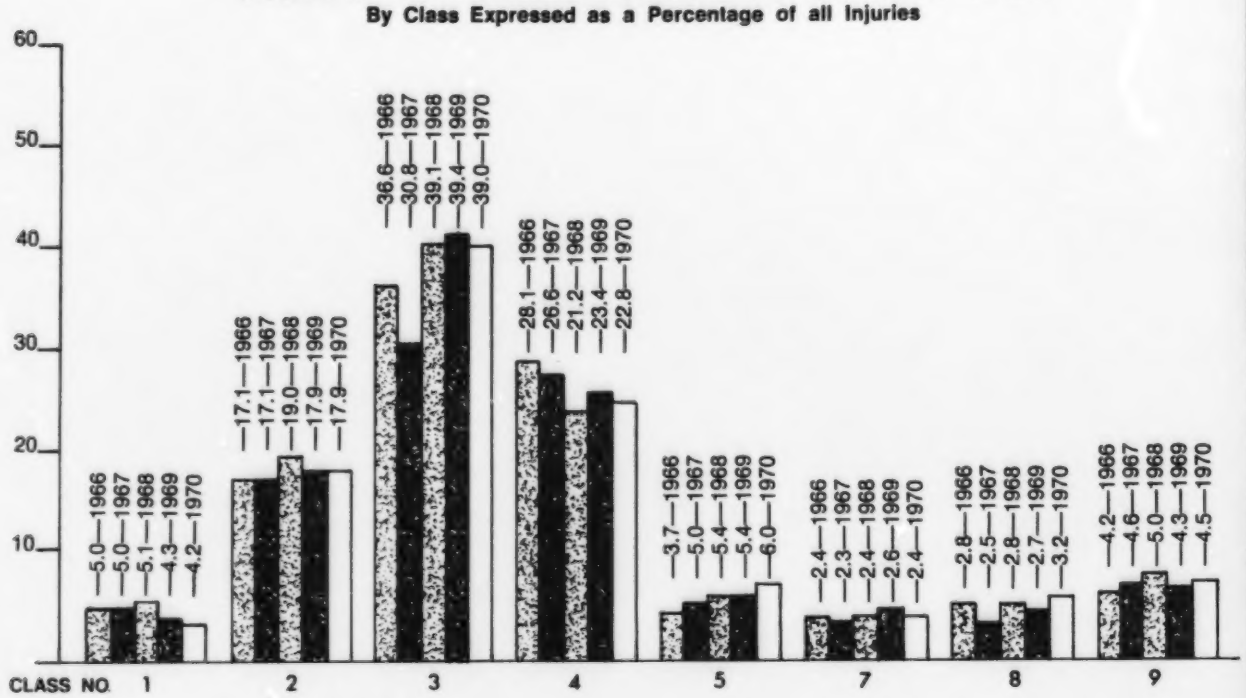

FIGURE 2
CAUSES OF INJURIES
Expressed as a Percentage of Total

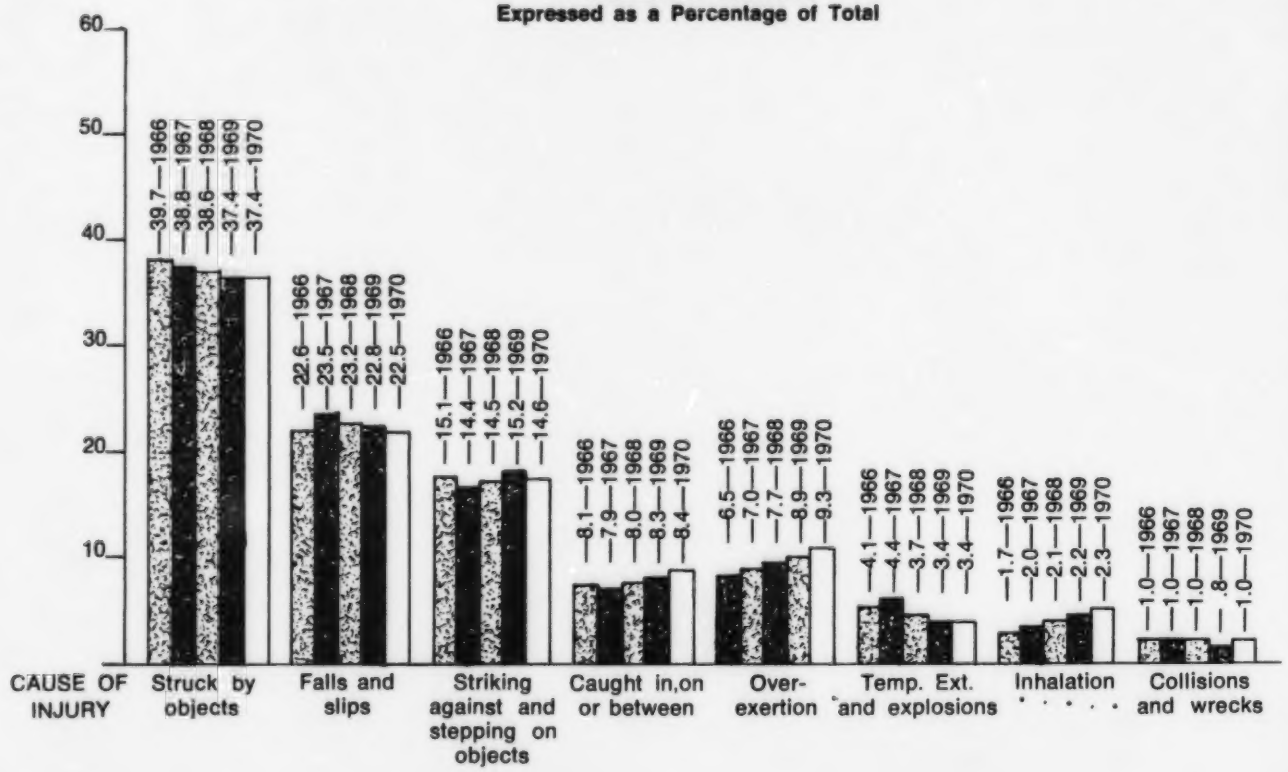

FIGURE 3
NATURE OF INJURY
Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries

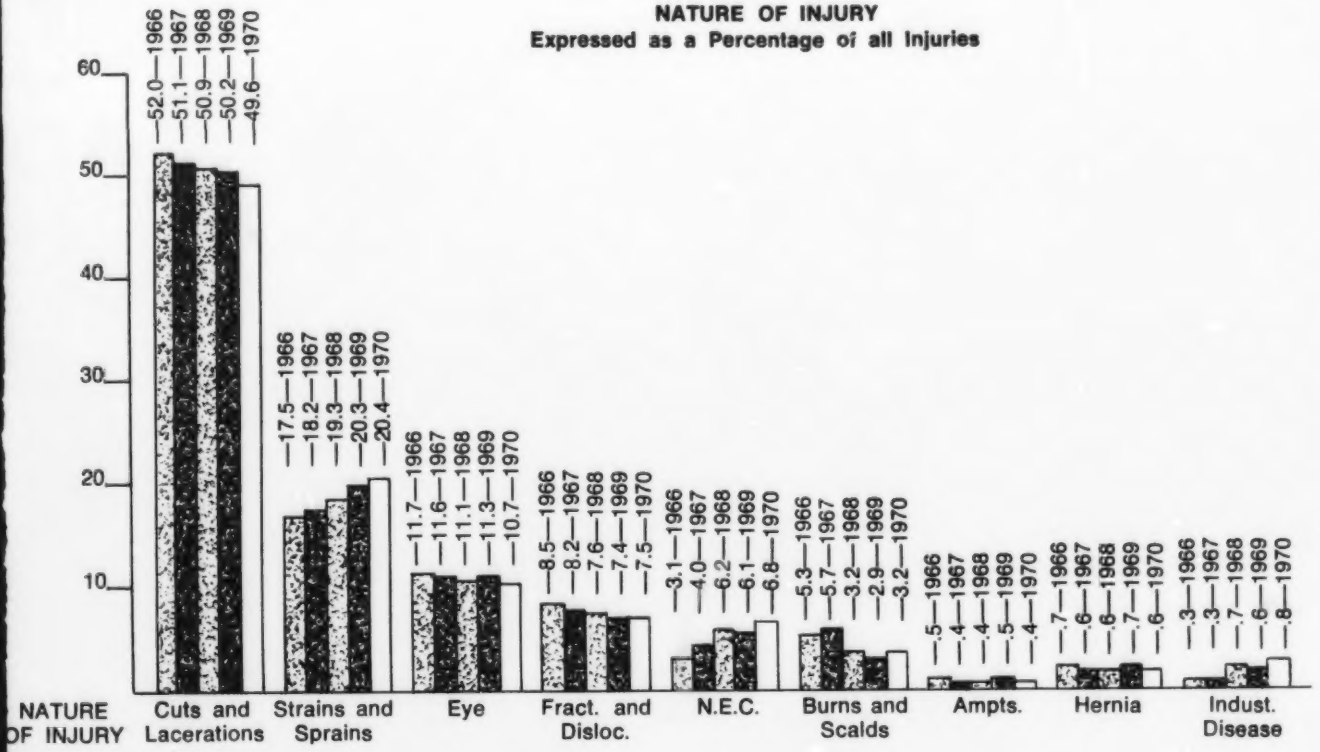

FIGURE 4
REGION OF INJURY
Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries